THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1797. [Vol. V.---No. 700.

BY VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1797.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday next at 10 o'clock, will be peremptorily sold at the Vendue Store,

A QUANTITY OF

Fine and superfine Broad-

Cloths, Forrest Cloths and Casimeres of various colours, in pieces, patches, and patterns; Negro cotton in pieces, Jaconet, Book, and Tambored Muslin in pieces; Jaconet, Book, and Tambored Muslin Handkerchiefs; Silk Handkerchiefs of various kinds, Check Handkerchiefs, cotton, and linen; with a variety of other goods.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

September 30.

A NEGRO BOY,

Stout, healthy, and well tempered, who has 15¼ years to serve, and is about fifteen years of age, will be sold at Vendue, on Tuesday the 3d of October, on a credit of six months, payable by a negotiable note, with an approved indorser.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

Sept. 30.

FALL GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

IN THE SHIP ALKNOMAC, CAPT. LEMMON, FROM LIVERPOOL,

An Extensive Assortment of

Woolens, Hardware, Manchester Goods, &c. &c.

Which are ready for sale on the usual credit to punctual customers.

☞ They daily expect their

London Goods,

in the Fair Virginian.

September 30.

NIGHT SCHOOL

WILL commence on next Monday evening, at the school room, in Fairfax-street, the corner of Queen-street, which is intended to be continued from 6 to nine o'clock, five evenings every week, from that time to the 4th March next. The scholars are to find their own quills and candles, and to pay fifteen shillings per quarter—six shillings of it to be paid on entering. The expence of firewood to be borne by the teacher.

N. B. The prices of tuition for children, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, in the day school, are, one dollar entrance, and one dollar per month, exclusive of firewood.

September 30.

The Subscriber

being about quitting public business, requests all those indebted to him to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against him to bring them in as speedily as possible.

AMOS DERROUGH.

September 30.

Rob't. Patten & Ch's. Scott

Have imported in the ship Commerce from Liverpool, a large addition to their

Spring Assortment,

Which they offer for sale by the Package or Piece on very reasonable terms, at their Wholesale Store, King-Street,

Double & single F Gunpow-

der, by the quarter-cask, or larger quantity.
Hats assorted in Boxes from 9/ to 13/ sterl.
Tow and Flaxen Oznaburgs by the bale or piece.
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20d. Nails in casks.
Glass Ware assorted in casks and cases.
Sledge Hammers and Trace Chains in casks.
Ironmongery and Hardware in casks and cases.
Best made London Smith's Bellows.

May 12. tf

The Subscribers

HAVE FOR SALE ON COL. HOOE'S WHARF,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds

and bbls. Loaf Sugar in do. New-England and West India Rum in do. Coffee in hhds. and bags, Sherry and Malaga Wine in quarter casks, James River Tobacco and Coal, coarse and fine Salt, a complete assortment of Bar Iron, Steel Nail and Spike rods, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few barrels of Beef

in good order.

The Schooner

Dolphin

Will take a freight for Philadelphia or New-York.—Apply to the captain on board, or

Wm. HARTSHORNE & SONS.

September 23.

For Sale or Charter,

The Brigantine

JOSEPH,

An American bottom, burthen 1200 barrels—she is a staunch, new fast sailing vessel, well found, and ready to take in a cargo immediately.—For terms apply to

LEVEN & CUTHBERT POWELL.

August 31. tf

ADAM LYNN,

GOLDSMITH, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

An elegant assortment of

Steel watch chains & keys.

He has also on hand, a large assortment of

Gold, Jewellery, Silver, plated, and fancy ware,

Which he offers for sale at his shop in King street, opposite Messrs. Patten & Scott's, where he manufactures all kinds of Gold, Jewellery, and Silver ware in a modern stile.

The highest price given for old Gold and Silver.

September 23. eptf

GEORGE HUNTER,

AT HIS STORE IN FAIRFAX STREET,

HAS RECEIVED,

White Russia Sheeting,

Drilling and Ravens Duck, with a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention, which added to his former stock of Goods, render his assortment general.

Having some time ago advertised those indebted to me to come forward and settle their accounts, and some of them having failed to comply—I do once more inform them that no further indulgence will be given, as I am fully determined to sell only for cash, or produce at the market price.

G. H.

September 19. tf

Thompson and Veitch

Have just received by the ship Pomona, from Oporto,

A QUANTITY OF

PORT WINE,

in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks.
They have also received by the sloop Miller from Antigua,
A few hogsheads of

Third Proof Rum.

August 3. tf

H. WILBAR

BEGS leave respectfully to inform the public, that SPRING GARDEN is again open, where he hopes for a continuance of their favours to enable him to support his unfortunate family.

N. B. He wishes to sell or rent said Garden; till that period, horses or cows will be taken to pasture, at two shillings per week each.

September 5.

For Sale,

5 very likely negro fellows, about 22 years of age, have been used to plantation business. For terms apply to

JOHN DANCE,

At Ravensworth, Fairfax county.

ALSO,

Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed.

THE subscribers offer for sale for cash, or on a short credit,

18 hhds. Malaga Wine,

17 quarter casks do.
18 do. Lisbon do.
4 pipes Teneriffe do.
10 hhds Molasses,
4 do. Coffee,
2 do. Sugar,
20 bbls Whiskey,
6 tierces do.
12 crates Liverpool Ware assorted to suit gentlemens' tables,
125 crates do. for country stores,
12 do. and 10 hhds. English Hollow Glass.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO.

June 6.

Drinker & Stansbury,

AT the sign of the Saw, Prince Street have just received by the Columbia, from Liverpool, via Baltimore, an additional assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Brass Wares.

They have on hand as usual, Paints, Spirits of Turpentine, Tanner's and Lamp Oil, Window Glass, Soap, Candles, and Tar.

ALSO,

A few bushels of warranted Clover Seed.

To be Let,

A three story Brick House,

in Union street, adjoining the Union Tavern—at present occupied by Mr. James Cavan.—The house is large and convenient. For terms apply to

JOHN MUNCASTER, or
PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

August 1.

Andrew & Wm. Ramsay

Have imported in the ship Pomona, from Oporto,

TEN PIPES, TEN HHDS. & TWENTY QUARTER CASKS OF

PORT WINE,

of vintage '92, and of an excellent quality.

Also from Lisbon,

FIFTY QUARTER CASKS

DRY LISBON WINE,

which they now offer for sale at their warehouse on King street.—They have on hand Madeira wine in pipes, Lisbon do. in do. Teneriffe do. in hhds. Sherry do. in quarter casks, Port do. in bottles, old Rum in hhds. and barrels, and a quantity of well assorted barriron.

THE Subscriber having again engaged in the business of ROPE-MAKING, would give employment to a few sober men who are good workmen: he will take a few boys of good characters as apprentices; in either case apply to Mr. Thomas Irvin in Alexandria, who will give any farther information which may be required.

JAMES IRVIN.

Bank head, near Alexandria,
March 28. tf

Havanna Sugar, Molasses, and Segars.

100 barrels prime quality Sugar,
100 hogsheads Molasses,
And a parcel of Segars,

Will be landed this day at our wharf, from on board the schooner Mary from Havanna, and will be sold on very moderate terms. Apply to

ROBERT & JAMES HAMILTON.

August 29. tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Induced by the advice and opinions of a number of his friends, offers his services to the citizens of Alexandria as a Broker, for the purchase and sale of real and personal Estate, (negroes excepted) and procuring money on loan &c.

He is aware of the delicacy of the trust to be reposed in such a character, and flatters himself his conduct will not disappoint the expectations of his friends, or the wishes of those who may chuse to commit their commands to him.

J. B. NICKOLLS.

June 6.

To Let,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.

A Dwelling-house & Store

in Prince Street, one of the best situations for business in town. Apply to

JOHN GILL.

June 20.

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

FOR SALE BY

DEMPSEY, HARRIS, & CO.

September 9. eptf

CHARLES LOVE,

At his Store on King Street, a few doors above Mr. M'Knight's Tavern,

HAS NOW OPEN

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPEAN GOODS,

Chiefly of this Fall's Importation; which he will sell by the piece, or package only, at an unusually low advance, for cash, or approved notes at 60 days.—He has also a considerable supply of

West-India Produce;

Some

New England Goods,

and a quantity of

Whiskey in hogsheads.

☞ He will store, or purchase, FLOUR at the market prices.

September 28.

Wm. B. Magruder & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the ship Alknomack, Captain John Lemmon, from Liverpool, part of their

FALL GOODS.

They daily expect the remainder by the Fair Virginian, from London; which will make their assortment very general and complete.

George-town, Sept. 19.

Lodgings to be Let,

CONSISTING of a dining room, two small bed chambers, a garret, and kitchen; and if necessary stabling for two horses, with a good hay loft; &c. situate on Fairfax street. Possession will be given on the first of September. For particulars enquire at the Office of the COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

August 29.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of announcing to his fellow citizens, his readiness to resume in a particular manner, the practice of medicine, with which various avocations have for some time considerably interfered; these, however, he is disposed to flatter himself, are so far arranged, as to furnish no future interruption to a profession of his professional concerns, an object to which both his interest and inclination will lead him to devote an undivided attention.

ELISHA C. DICK.

August 19. tf

For Sale,

At a very low price, and on a liberal credit,

That valuable House & Lot

now occupied by John Duffey in Fairfax street;—the house is large and roomy, and has good cellars under it. The lot is 33 feet in front, and 100 feet in depth. The situation for business is perhaps equal to any in the place. For terms apply to

JOHN JANNEY.

July 6. tf

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber living in Fairfax county, Virginia, a negro man named DANIEL COLL, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well set, rather blacker than common—no particular mark, only a remarkable large foot. Had on when he went away a dull coloured cloth coat, a mist coloured waistcoat. Said fellow is about 30 years old. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward. I am inclined to think he has got a false pass. All owners of vessels are forwarned on their peril from taking him on board. The said fellow is a good cooper, and can work some at the carpenter's business.

BENJAMIN TALBUTT.

June 20. tf

A NEAT FARM containing one hundred and sixty acres, near the town of Leesburg, Loudoun county. There are on the premises a small log dwelling, a barn, stable, 8 hay barracks—a great proportion of this land is meadow, almost the whole under good fence, four excellent springs of water are on the premises, besides a constant stream running through the whole of the bottom. Improved property in Alexandria would be taken in payment if agreeable to the parties. For a further description of this property please to apply to Mr. John Janney of Alexandria, or the subscriber in Leesburg.

SAMUEL MURRAY.

August 1. 5wtaw

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED,

MOTION OF ORDER BY EMM. PASTORET,

On the present state of our political and commercial relations with the United States of North America.

Sitting of the 22d Messidor, 5th year, 20th of June, 1797.

(CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.)

I repeat it; I am far from approving of the treaty of 1794; more courage and attachment perhaps became these brave Americans. But after all, let us again view them still associated with a people without a marine, who could nevertheless ably defend its allies by land, but not upon the seas; and especially upon those distant seas where the British vessels maintained an undisputed, undivided rule; with a people without a government, delivered up to all the furies of anarchy and guilt: but finally, if the United States have violated the duties of decency and respect, they have violated no engagement, they have usurped no right; they have only availed themselves of the universal right of nations, to form contracts when and how they please. Are we then the sovereigns of the world? And our allies then only our subjects, that they cannot make contracts at their pleasure? And truly it is not a little singular to hear the French government alledge the treaty of the 19th Nov. 1794, to be an act of hostility, whilst they themselves order all American vessels to be captured, without having declared war. Who does not know, that since the commencement of the 5th year, a great number of them have been confiscated? And almost all, the fact is remarkable, belonging to men known for their attachment to the French. They have been taken with the double violation of an alliance and of hospitality: they have been taken in our very ports. But lately, an American captain was imprisoned at Brest. Is not this to merit the reproach we so often cast upon the English, of forgetting upon the seas, all good faith, all justice? Even lawful reprisals could only authorize us to seize British property in American vessels; but we take the vessel itself; and we even take the American property it contains! Nevertheless, as was well observed a few years ago by the present vice-president of the United States, Mr. Jefferson, whose sentiments towards France are known; according to the law of nations it cannot be doubted, that the property of a friend found on board the vessel of an enemy is free, and that at the same time the property of an enemy found on board the vessel of a friend is lawful prize.

America had to fear at first, to have for enemies England, Holland, Spain, all then at war with France. In the midst of this universal struggle, would it then be criminal to preserve towards all an useful neutrality? It is not known, that in such a a political situation, the neutral powers become the maritime carriers for the powers at war; for the latter stand in need of their own ships and sailors for warfare.

In another point of view, two courses presented themselves to France; to receive succours from America, and to make use of her against England; or to permit an alliance to take place between England and America. It is at first view inconceivable, why the former should not obtain the preference, why we should lose the succours of an ally, why we should not give to our enemy one enemy more; the feebleness however of the maritime succours which America might furnish us, renders delusive in the particular case, the advantages, which, in a general point of view, so agreeably presented itself. The other course, on the contrary, of placing America between the two combatants, to make of her by her alliance with each of the two, a neutral power with respect to the other, would offer to us in the United States (as an allied power, considered in relation to us,—as a neutral power, considered in relation to England who is contending with us) great facilities in navigation and commerce.

I am far from attaching to these reflections the importance of a demonstrated truth, I only present them as doubts: I merely wish that they may contribute to bring the two countries back to those principles of moderation and friendship, which will increase their mutual strength: I wish that by injurious bravados, unworthy of itself, the government may no more alienate a people whom we ought to cherish, both for the good they have done us, and for the services we have rendered them. We complain of the Americans, but has not Washington, in his last address to Congress, solemnly contradicted those imputations so vague, so uncertain? We complain; but what would have been our conduct and our language, if we had seen, as in America, a foreign minister plenipotentiary begin to levy troops and fit out privateers without the permission of the government? We complain; but are not the United States the first people who acknowledged our liberty? Was it not from them we received, in times of difficulty, (whatever ingratitude and bad faith may say of them) those nourishing grains of which we were in absolute want, and for which I do not know whether they are yet paid? Did not the legislature of Carolina very lately direct to be paid to us a sum which remained due to us, immediately, and by preference, although this legislature was partly composed of the owners of ships and goods which were just confiscated in the American seas by French vessels?

Behold also what was their conduct at the moment when they learned, that the French government, deceived by its agents in the colonies, suffered itself to be drawn into prejudices still more unjust. A new ambassador was suddenly dispatched to the directors of the republic. But to whom was this honorable mission confided? Circumstances required more imperiously than ever, a firm and decided friend of peace and of France. America possessed a man, who, being a courageous defender of the liberty of his country, happy in having contributed to its birth and consolidation, always preserved for the people, whose succours protected the acquisition, an unalterable sentiment of gratitude and affection; a man, whom we can but little suspect of predilection or favor for Great Britain, inasmuch as during the war of American independence, his property in Carolina, where he lived, was ever the first delivered up to devastation and the flames. Returned to his fields, as soon as peace was concluded with the former oppressors of his country, he lived afar from all public employments; and it was there that he was sought for to be engaged as the mediator between two people whom he loved, and the peace-maker of America. Complaints might be made: these are the explanations he came to offer; he came to enlighten the French government concerning the conduct of its agents and their calumnious imputations cast upon the United States; he came to calm the animosities, the noise of which menaced the repose of the two worlds. He arrived; and immediately he was ordered to quit France. It was not Mr. Pinckney who was rejected, but the government of which he was the minister and the organ (1).

And whilst the envoy of the United States met with this humiliating reception, what was the conduct of the agents of the Directory at St. Domingo towards them? We may reckon among the benefits done us by the Americans, the hospitality and relief afforded to our fugitive colonists. This honorable testimony of attachment and sensibility is not foreign from the secret motives of hatred which the present governors of our colonies bear to them. Read in the official journal of the directory (17th Prairial, 5th June) an extract of a letter written on the 6th Ventose of this year to the minister of marine by the French commissaries to the Leeward Islands. They announced that having found no resource in finance, and knowing the unfriendly disposition of the Americans, in order that they might not miserably perish, they had fitted out cruizers; that already 87 privateers were upon the seas; and that for three months administration had subsisted, and individuals had enriched themselves from the produce of prizes. They assert, that it became their devotion and patriotism not to restrain themselves on account of all the pusillanimous considerations which were opposed to them. They also declare, that even the decree of the 24th Messidor (2) was unknown to them for five months after this period. But, say they, the revolting conduct of the Americans, and an indirect knowledge of the intentions of our government, made it a duty for us to order reprisals, even before the receipt of the official notification. They felicitate themselves, that the vessels of that nation are daily taken, and declare that they have learnt by divers persons from the continent that the Americans were perfidious, corrupt, the friends of England, and that in consequence, their vessels no longer entered the French ports, unless conducted thither by force.

One thinks he dreams when he reads this letter; he thinks himself transported into a savage country, where men not yet acknowledging the empire of morals and of laws, commit crimes without shame and without remorse, and applaud themselves for robbery, as Paulus Emilius or Cato would have applauded themselves for an eminent service performed for their country. Privateers armed against a friendly nation! Reprisals, when it is ourselves who make the attack! Reprisals against a nation which has never taken one of our vessels! Riches acquired by the confiscation of the vessels of a nation which treaties unite to us, from whom no declaration of war has separated us! You suppose they possess *unfriendly dispositions*: but tell me then in what they consist; where, when, how have they manifested them? Cite me then a fact, a proof of their *revolting conduct*. Alas! I have already said it, that which you call unfriendly dispositions, a revolting conduct, is to have granted a generous asylum to the unhappy colonists whom guilt forced to implore it. The agents, who, without authority, having according to their own confession only an *indirect knowledge* of a presumed intention, cause the vessels of allies to be captured; who commence a rupture upon the pretence that they fear it; who, even many months before they knew of the decree of the 14th Messidor, infested the seas with privateers! The agents who denominate respect for treaties *pusillanimous considerations;* who call those *perfidious* towards whom they violate the public faith; who decide, as if possessed of sovereign power, whether an alliance yet subsists; whether or not it is necessary to enter into a state of war; whilst the directory itself possesses not the right, without the will of the legislature! all that the agents say amounts to this—"having nothing wherewith to buy, I take; I make amends for the property I want, by the piracy which enriches me; I finally defame those whom I have plundered." This is robbery justified by selfishness and calumny.

Shall I add to this letter of the commissaries at St. Domingo, a letter also very strange, written in the name of the minister of justice to the consul general of the United States. It is also the journal of the directory which furnishes me with it (17 Floreal, 6 May.) The consul general complained of the confiscation pronounced by certain tribunals against the letter of treaties, notwithstanding proof that the vessel truly belonged to a citizen of the United States, and had no contraband goods on board. The minister, after a lengthy discussion, but entirely grounded upon the system of this decre of the 12th Ventose, the viciousness and unconstitutionality of which I have demonstrated; the minister concludes with an expression so astonishing that I doubted about it, even after I have transcribed it: "let your government break the inconceivable treaty it concluded on the 19th Nov. 1794, with our most implacable enemies; then the French republic will cease to apply to itself the provisions of this treaty which favor England to its prejudice, and we shall not see them, I warrant you, cited before any tribunal to support any unjust pretensions."

Have I read it right? *Unjust pretensions!* Is it possible, that they have been thus characterized by the very minister who is their agent and defender? Ah! lay aside your *pretensions*, your menaces, your disdains. Do not occasion by your inconsiderate proceedings the very thing you fear. Can England desire any thing better than enmity between France and North America? We think to avenge ourselves of the English—We serve them. To exasperate the United States; is it not to carry them back to Great Britain? to ruin the American commerce; is it not to encrease the British commerce? Peace, peace is what the interest and wants of all prescribe. Let industry every where reanimate itself; let every sea be free. Smitten with conflagration and ravage, with a long sterility, let our colonies rise again to public order, to agriculture, to prosperity. Let our confidence in the United States be renewed, that it may renew their confidence in us. Let the two worlds, witnesses of our success, also witness the sacrifice of our resentments, even though legitimate. Representatives of the people, Directors of the Republic, Frenchmen, all you who have been great in victory, be still greater in moderation and generosity. Let us dare, as we are all conquerors, and merely because we are conquerors, let us dare strongly to express a desire for universal peace, for peace even with that ancient rival, whose envoys are now about recommencing the negociations which have been too long suspended. Let peace be also restored to the interior of our troubled country. Has not the empire of factions, of hatred, of vengeance, of crimes been long enough protracted. I do not know liberty with fire-brands and poniards. By means of convulsions, you will destroy the sense of it. Yes, there is no generous heart which does not prefer the agitations of liberty to the forced inaction of a stupid slavery; but if these agitations every day become storms; if these storms become violent tempests: if these tempests shake, overturn, root up successively every social instruction, all the affections of nature, all the rights of man, all the duties of a people,—happiness will always fly far from us, and death will be the sole hope of virtue.

I move,

1st. That the decrees of the 14th Messidor, 4th year, 9 Frimaire, 12 Ventose, and 21 Germinal, 5 year, be sent to the committee charged to report on the conduct to be observed by the legislature, when the directory passes decrees contrary to the constitution and the laws:

2d. That this committee be directed to report, at two decades at most.

3d. That a message be sent to the directory to request them to inform us of the present state of our political and commercial relations with the United States of North America, and of the execution of the different laws passed respecting them.

4th. That a committee of five members be appointed to bring in a law to organize the principles established in the 12th title of the constitutional act, article 326 and the following.

NOTES TO THE FOREGOING.

(1) Read also the following decree, made about two months ago, on the 21st Germinal 5th year.

"The executive directory decrees, that the passports issued by the diplomatic ministers and envoys of the United States of America, or confirmed by them, shall not be permitted or allowed by any authority."

Is not this a formal violation of the treaty of 1778, which requires that the Americans be treated as the most favored nation? Is it not a real hostility?

(2) The following is the decree, which was only published on the 2d Frimaire, 5th year.

"It shall be notified without delay, to all the neutral and allied powers, that the flag of the French republic will observe with respect to neutral vessels, the same conduct, which they suffer the English to pursue towards them, whether it be in point of confiscation, examination, or capture."

Is this decree conformable with the laws of the 23d of May, and 18th of July, 1793, 27th Brumaire, 2d year, and 18th Nivose, 3d year? Without considering in any other respect its justice or injustice, I ask whether the Executive Directory could make it without the intervention of the Legislature?

Some days after its publication, 9th Frimaire, the Directory made still another decree, which follows, and to which the same remarks apply:

"The freight and demurage arising from the stopping of neutrals, in conformity with the decree of the 24th and 28th Messidor, shall be charged upon the captors in case the whole cargo is taken; and upon the remainder of the cargo where only a part of it is taken."

POLITICAL REFLECTION.

When the eye wanders back into the history of mankind, and behold with what savage ferocity the nations of the earth have, from the earliest of times, wasted and destroyed each other; when we observe the sanguinary commotions of the present day, and see Europe, the most civilized quarter of the globe, drenched in tears and in blood, we are almost induced to credit the opinion of Hobbes, that a state of war is the natural condition of mankind.

Let us first, however, interrogate the heart of man; let his faculties be analysed; let it be enquired how far he be the creature of education and of moral discipline, before we pronounce that natural, which may be charged to the imperfection of political institution and positive laws. It will be found on a close examination, that peace and not war, is the natural state of man. The latter as may be demonstrated from the record of old ages, is the disease of all ages, is the disease of society, generated by the ambition of power and the lust of dominion.

Americans! study the arts of peace.—Avoid as much as possible, any interference with the politics of Europe. Beware of the evil which so long has distorted the various governments of the earth; and give stability to the principles which foster the happiness and prosperity of social beings. Your situation is truly critical. View the evils of war. Deliberate well before you make the last tremendous appeal of society. On your government the hopes and the fears of mankind have alighted. With few exceptions, indeed, it is built on principles that are deduced from the fitness of things. Its duration or its decline will prove to the

world the ſtrength and virtue, or the corruptibility and weakneſs of the human character.

FROM THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE.

A late enquiry into the treatment of ſlaves, brought to light inſtances of barbarity, abhorrent to human nature, and even a reproach to it. Words cannot deſcribe them. But if they could, the humane could hardly be perſuaded to believe.

The deeds of horror, which deſolated the fertile St. Domingo, may perhaps inflame, againſt all Africans, the mind of ſome who had the power of flying from ſuch a topher. But this can by no means vindicate an imitation of thoſe monſters in barbarity. The contrary ſhould be, indeed, the effect.

But pre-eminent in all thoſe outrages againſt humanity, appeared an old ſettler. It is hardly poſſible for eyes to behold, without tears, the wretched victim of his reſentment.

Such diſgraceful conduct appears to be againſt their own immediate intereſt. A poor wretch enfeebled with hunger, and the laſh, cannot earn as much in the day, as one well fed, and free from pain. So that even temporal gain is obviouſly in favor of mercy.

What then can men of ſuch practices have in view? What can they think? Do they pretend to believe, there is a juſt and merciful God, who ſees and knows all that thus they do? Or are they, like ſome ſavages, ambitious to pleaſe the ſtern monarch of Tartarus? But he alſo is under authority. Yet even if he were not ſubject to a higher power, to be taſk-maſter under him, cannot be a very deſirable poſt for either ambition or avarice.

But for an office in his dreary court, all the cruel are preparing themſelves. The event tho' will be diſappointment. For inſtead of torturing, they will be tortured.

Such practices are not natural to man; and fanatic depravity muſt contaminate his mental powers, before the heart can poſſibly be made to aſſent.

Sacredly ſhould be obſerved the laws of our country, and all due reſpect be paid to the government. But if there be no laws to reſtrain the rage of taſk-maſters, and to protect, from their tortures, the hapleſs race of Ethiopians, whoſe lot in life ſhould command our pity; the neceſſity of the caſe, the agonies of thoſe poor trodden down people might, perhaps, juſtify a community, or ſociety in making laws for the occaſion. This, it muſt be confeſſed, is a dangerous experiment. But humanity is imperative; and to diſobey, favors ſtrongly of treaſon.

It is hoped, that many ſuch inſtances do not clothe with diſhonor our fellow-citizens. Yet there is too much reaſon for apprehending, ſome other taſk-maſters there are, who, defying the threats of omnipotence againſt the unmerciful, act as if they thought fleſh covered with a black ſkin, is altogether callous. Or, that blacks are not human beings, created by the God of the univerſe, and by him endowed with an immortal ſoul.

When the Judge of all the earth ſhall appear, what can theſe men ſay? Mercy is the promiſed inheritance to the merciful; but on the cruel, he will rain an horrible tempeſt. Pity bleeds at the idea; and hopes they will hear the voice of wiſdom, and have mercy on their own never dying ſouls.

If our next aſſembly does not remove a reproach from the ſtate, and prevent the continuance of a traffic, which is pregnant with evils, and a diſgrace to any people; and if it does not give to thoſe bearers of heavy burdens, already among us, the protection of ſuch laws, as the common principles of humanity dictate, how can they expect their country to flouriſh? Or how ſhall they be able to anſwer for refuſing to ſhew mercy to the oppreſſed and helpleſs?

But ſuch laws are not merely acts of mercy. They are acts of juſtice not only to the unhappy bond-men, but to themſelves. And if they perſevere in their inattention and negligence, they muſt certainly expect to find, in the great day of retribution, that the blood of thoſe miſerables will cry for vengeance againſt them. And as certainly as that day ſhall come, all ſuch cries will be heard in heaven.

Whatever ye would, that men ſhould do unto you, do ye even the ſame unto them. If theſe words were ingraven, as they ought to be, on every heart, and the benevolent precept adopted by all, as their rule of conduct through life how happily would mankind live.

The Subſcriber,

Being about to diſcontinue *Retail Buſineſs* and having on hand about

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, STERLING COST, IN

DRY GOODS,

Offers theſe for ſale, either by packages, or in the whole, at very low prices, and on long credit, payment to be made ſecure.

He will alſo ſell that very convenient, and well improved lot in this place, heretofore occupied by him, on which is a dwelling houſe well finiſhed, with out houſes, and a garden—alſo, a large and convenient ſtore houſe and bale houſe. A reaſonable payment in hand will entitle the purchaſer to inſtallments of four years for the remainder, and poſſeſſion of the ſtore houſe early in November, and of the other houſes at Chriſtmaſs.

ROBERT FERGUSSON.

Port-Tobacco, October 3. 3w1w

Alexandria, October 3.

We announce with much pleaſure, and from authority unqueſtionable, that the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE and Family have been liberated from confinement in the priſon of Olmutz. His Son, who is now at Mount Vernon, will take paſſage to that part of Europe, which will ſooneſt preſent him to the embrace of a perſecuted parent, and a Mother and Siſters inimitably affectionate.

The Norfolk Herald of the 28th inſtant contains an account of an attack by deſcent of the Britiſh at Teneriffe, under command of Vice Admiral Nelſon.—This affair is ſtated to have happened on the 22d of July, that the Engliſh retired after a ſlight ſkirmiſh, but renewed the attack on the 24th, when they effected a landing of between 8 and 900 men, but after a ſmart conflict, were forced to ſurrender to the Spaniards with the loſs of about 100 men killed and wounded, and between 150 and 200 ſuppoſed to have been drowned in a cutter that was ſunk, and from their boats in landing. Admiral Nelſon loſt his right arm at the onſet of the ſecond attack, and returned on board his veſſel. The loſs of the Spaniards was 18 men killed and 30 wounded. The Britiſh had a force of 4 ſhips of the line and 3 frigates employed on this expedition.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany, dated the 18th inſt. to his friend in Philadelphia.

"There is a diſcovery made of the vile wretches who ſet fire to this city, by which ſo much deſtruction was occaſioned a ſhort time ago; they are two men, one by the name of Vincent, who has ſome family connections here, and has been executing his black deſign under a pretence of trading between New-York and Albany, in an old ſloop of which he was the maſter; the manner in which he was diſcovered is ſomewhat remarkable, but would take up too much of my letter to deſcribe it. The other by the name of Hill, formerly an inhabitant within 3 miles of this place, but when taken into cuſtody on Saturday laſt, reſided at a place called Lunenburg; this laſt was informed againſt by Vincent; they have both confeſſed their guilt, and are confined in the jail. Whether there are any other accomplices is uncertain."

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, AUGUST 10—11.

Nothing at all deciſive, as to the reſult of the negociation, has yet taken place. There is every reaſon, however, to believe, that upon the moſt important point of difference which has hitherto occurred, we mean the demand of the directory for the reſtitution of all we have taken from their allies, there is a diſpoſition on their part in ſome degree to relax; and upon this point means have been taken to found the opinions of Spain and Holland. Having ſaid this, our intelligence does not enable us to ſay thing more which looks favorable to the attainment of peace. The other demands which we originally ſtated to have been made are ſtill adhered to on the part of France:—the reſtoration of the ſhips taken at Toulon is inſiſted upon—Belgium is to be acknowledged as a part of France. and to be freed from any ſecurity which the emperor may have granted upon it for the debt due to Great Britain—and it is poſitively required that the king of England ſhall no longer aſſume the title of king of France:—theſe demands, added to thoſe reſpecting the relinquiſhment of our conqueſts and which in themſelves are immoderate and extravagant, lead us to believe that there muſt be a ſtrong diſinclination on the part of the directory for peace—For although on the one hand, the deranged ſtate of their finances, ſo pointedly expreſſed in the late meſſage of the directory to the councils, ſhews how ill prepared they are for the continuance of the war;—on the other, the general ſtate of the country—the deliberations of the legiſlative government—and the appearance of ſomething very like a general commotion, may induce them to look with fear upon the moment of peace: they have ſeen the effect of the moment of inactivity in the army, and they may perhaps ſtill farther dread the attempt of diſbanding it on the return of peace.

At preſent the directory have the armies with them, and poſſeſs in fact abſolute power, they have in this ſtate taken ſome ſteps towards [illegible] have not ſatisfied the councils. It will ſoon be ſeen how this conteſt will end, which is brought to a point where it cannot reſt, but in the mean time any very deciſive meaſures upon the great queſtion of peace or war between this nation and France, ſeem neceſſarily ſuſpended; and we fear, from all we learn, that we ſhall not ſoon have to announce to the public the reſult of the preſent negociation. much leſs to congratulate them upon the ſucceſs of the ſincere endeavors of the Britiſh cabinet to obtain a fair and honorable peace. [SUN.]

AUGUST 12.

We received by expreſs at a late hour laſt night, Paris papers to the 9th, and Bruſſels papers to the 7th inſt.

The negociations at Liſle are ſaid in the Republican Francoiſe to be again reſumed.

The difference ſubſiſting between the executive and legiſlative bodies appear to be almoſt at an end.

The debates in the council of five hundred, which we are prevented by the lateneſs of the hour from inſerting at length, have chiefly turned on the conduct of the directory, the ſtate of Paris, and the organization of the guard for the legiſlative body.

The report of Pichegru having left Paris is contradicted.

The Mercure de France contains a report of the executive directory having ſent an order to Liſle for Lord Malmeſbury to quit the territory of the republic.

The Bruſſels journals contain an article from Vienna, of the 24th ult. which ſpeaks of extraordinary preparations for war on the part of the Emperor, the object of which was wholly unknown.

In the preſent ſtate of affairs in Italy, over which Buonaparte bears ſo abſolute a ſway, it is worthy of peculiar remark, that that general has drawn all his relations to that country. Theſe ſeem good grounds for ſuppoſing, that this bold, ambitious, and ſucceſsful officer meditates ſome grand ſcheme of perſonal aggrandizement.

MARRIED—On the 20th ult. Mr. LEVEN POWELL, jun. of this Town, to Miſs ELIZA ORR, of Loudoun County.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Poſt Office, Alexandria, 1ſt October, 1797, which will be returned to the General Poſt Office, as dead letters, if not taken up within three months.

A.—JOHN B. ARMISTEAD, Capt. S. Allen, Ann Cary Armiſtead, Samuel Adams, Wm. Armiſtead, Ann Adams, John Addiſon, Jun, Sampſon Avard, care of Pomery & Iſabell.

B.—Narboine Berkeley, Francis Bolling, at Mr. Derroughs, Capt. David Beers, Thomas Barry, John Brander, Eſther Bell, Adam Barber, care of Mr. Smith; Mr. Beloy, George Baſtable, care of Buchan and Patten, John Ball, Prince George county, Maryland; Uriah Burnes, near Middleburg, care of L. Powell; Mrs. Bee, care of Mr. Longden; John Beele, Capt. Theophilus Bowie, James Butler, or Caven Boat; Patrick, Burnes, Eliza Bloxham, Daniel Barn, Lydia Bleakney, Joſeph Bell, Dr. Wm. Baker.

C.—Monſieur Cabe, Wm. Collart, Andrew Conreuſe, care of Henry M'Cue, George Cooke, care of Mr. Slacum; Nicholas Cherifel, Thomas Clagett & Co. Daniel Coit, care of Michael Darly; Margaret Clark, Monſ. Campion, Iſaac Cole, Wm. Cranch, Ann Coates, George Chapman, Jun. care of W. H. Waſhington, Edw. Carter, Prince Wm. county, care of Joſiah Watſon; Thomas Clayton, Henry Clemens, Smallwood Coghill, Thomas Claughton, Thomas Crandell, Clever & Mitchell, Jacob Cox.

D.—Samuel Dorſey, Stephen Daniel, Loudoun; Margaret Davidſon, Baldwin Dade, Mrs. Davidſon, care of Thomas Richards; Mr. Dumoulin, Wm. Dougherty, John Dunbar, George W. Dent, John G. Davis, Thomas Drinane.

E.—John Emery, John Eardon, Thomas Evans, Samuel Evans.

F.—Timothy Foley, Thomas Fletcher, Sarah Fitzhugh, Joſeph Fulmer, Harriſon Fitzhugh.

G.—Capt. Elias Grant, Robert Gill, Samuel Gray, John Galvin, E. Gilbert, Joſeph Garnet, care of Mr. Richards.

G.—Capt. Daniel Howes, Edward Hickey, horſe Jockey; Abraham Hafford, Randolph Hurſt, John Hurſt, Capt. Robert Harriſon, Daniel Hayes, care of George Rutter; Maurice Hairlibey, Thomas Herbert, Lawrence Hooff, Joſeph W. Harriſon, Edward H, Haſſan, Mary Harper, Harper & Davis, Abraham Hewet, John Hill, John Hodgkins, John Horſeburg, Andrew Hannah of Norfolk, John Hill, Andrew Higgens, care of Robert Smith.

[illegible]

K.—John Kent, [illegible] Henry Keen, Philip Keedy, [illegible] ner, James Kerr, Peter Kelch, care of Wm. Woods.

L.—Joſeph Laud & Co. Green[illegible]dow, Virg. Capt. Philo Lewis, Andrew Lane, Charles Little, Samuel Lightfoot, John Lewis, Philip Laulon, Opie Lindſey, Thomas L. Lee, George R. Leiper, care of James Parſen.

M.—William G. Marks, John M'Luckbart, Frenchtown; Francis M'Clure, Nathaniel M'Allifter, Joſeph Miller & Co. Capt. John Miller, care of James Cavan, John Mines, Mary Monroe, Thomas Mahony, Thomas Mortimer, John Mitchell, Francis M'Gehee, Stephen Milburn, James M'Clenachan, Thompſon Malon, John Martin.

N.—Capt. Wm. Nowell, John Neale,

O.—John D. Orr, Thomas Osborn, care of Jeſſe Taylor; Wm. Orr.

P.—George Pitt, Wm. Patterſon, J. B. Peale, D. Chandler Peyton, Mary Petrie, Solomon Parſons, Maſter Petit, Col. Payne, John Page, Wm. Pancoaſt.

Q.—Robert Quick, on board ſchoone. Lucy.

R.—John G. Roach, Philip Ruſſell, Gilbert Rowland, Andrew Rounſaville, Matthew D. Reardon, Thomas Richards, Thomas Richie, Joſeph Wood Reece, George Rutter, Wm. Rhodes, Barton Roby, Dennis Ramſay, Joſhua Riddle, Nelſon Reede, care of Joſeph Marle.

S.—John Smith, Capt. Wm. Silver & Co. Seth Smith, James Silver, Curtis Seale, Elizabeth Shaw, Joſeph Simpſon, James Smith, Jun. Peter Sheras, Robert Smith, J. Summers, Capt. Eliſha P. Smith, Wm. Shepherd, Charles Saunders, John Sharp, care of Mr. Brielett. C. Sanford, Benjamin Saunders, Doreas Shirly, Capt. Richard Skinner, Capt. Ruſſell Stevens, James Smith.

T.—Henry Tummer, Robert Townſhend, Elizabeth Trigg, Thomas Triplett, Cyrus Talbut, Capt. Hugh H. Tuttell, Wm. Tilar, Jeſſe Taylor, Mr. Tonkin.

V.—Capt. Samuel Very, Mr. Vermonett,

W.—Charles Wallace, Stephen Wood, Mrs. Wilkinſon, Jeremiah Warmingham, Hize Wood, care of Charles Jones; John Wood, Jun. Gideon Worth, Eliſha Woodberry, on board the brig Betſey and Polly; Captain Liddleton Walters, John Wehſter, Robert Wilſon, Robert Whittel, or Whillet; Nathaniel Waſhington, Samuel Woolbright, E. Waſhington, Hayfield, John Wilſon, John Wyatt, Wm. H. Waſhington, James Waughop, care of Stephen Moore.

Y.—John Yoſt, Charles Young, Peter Young.

JAMES M. M'REA, P. M.

☞ Such perſons as receive NEWSPAPERS by the mail, are earneſtly requeſted to call at the Office and pay up the poſtage thereon.—The Poſt-maſter has found ſuch difficulty in collecting heretofore, that the whole amount, inſtead of being three months in advance, has generally been more than ſix months in arrears. The ſums now payable are up to the 1ſt of January next.

JAMES M. M'REA.

October 3.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

Dempſey, Harris, & Co.

10,000 cwt. Dry White Lead in caſks, containing 5 cwt. each.—alſo,

Spaniſh Brown, Red Lead, & Yellow Ochre,

Oils and Varniſhes,

Bruſhes and Pencils,

With moſt articles in the Drug and Paint line.

October 3. tf

Nicholas Currell

Became intituled to 2666 2-3 acres of land for his ſervices as a lieutenant during the late war; and it appears by the council books that a certificate iſſued to this effect, but it cannot be diſcovered that the claim has been carried further,—*Notice is therefore given*, that a petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly, praying that a law may paſs, directing the Regiſter of the Land Office to iſſue a warrant to James Currell, the legal repreſentative of ſaid Nicholas Currell, deceaſed,

September 30. 2m1aw

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I ſhall petition the next General Aſſembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body, to increaſe the toll of my bridge at this place.

THOMAS MASON.

Colcheſter, Sept. 10.

THE following BLANKS are for ſale at the office of the Columbian Mirror,

VIZ,

THE ROLE D'EQUIPAGE,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

BANK CHECKS,

BONDS,

NEGOTIABLE NOTES,

APPRENTICES INDENTURES,

COASTING & FOREIGN MANIFESTS,

AND

BILLS OF LADING.

The Columbian Mirror

...ment to the last will and testament of Thomas Taylor, senior, late of Loudoun County, deceased, will be sold, at Public Vendue, on Friday the 20th day of October next, at Catharine Kimboll's tavern, in Frederick Town, Maryland;—

The Plantation on which he formerly dwelt, containing 448 acres of good fertile Land,

SITUATE in Frederick county, Maryland, about 5 miles from Frederick-Town, and 42 from the Federal City, in a healthy part of the country, abounding with fine springs and runs of water in every field on the place.—There are about 250 acres cleared and under good fence; 25 acres of good meadow, and about 30 acres more may be made; the remainder well covered with timber.

There is on said premises, a brick dwelling house, one story and an half high, 30 feet by 24, with a frame addition, nearly as large, adjoining thereto; barns, and sundry out houses, and a large apple orchard.

Two other pieces or parcels of land, that lay nearly adjoining the aforesaid tract; one piece of which contains 65 acres of most excellent timber land—the other contains 56½ acres of good level wood land.

Also, one other tract of land, called *Pile Hall*, containing 188 acres, with improvements thereon, laying about eight miles from Frederick town.

There are two other tracts of land, situate in Loudoun county, in the state of Virginia, about sixteen miles from Frederick town; one of which contains 200 acres, lying on the Katoctin Creek, with a fine mill seat thereon—the other is adjoining thereto, containing about 150 acres, which may be sold together, or seperate, so as to suit the purchasers.

☞ One fourth of the purchase money must be paid down for the first mentioned plantation; the remainder in three equal annual payments—the purchasers giving bonds on interest, with approved security.

*** For the other smaller tracts, one third must be paid down, and the remainder in three equal payments, viz.—six, twelve, and eighteen months, on giving bonds as aforesaid.

A plat of this land will be shewn, and other particulars respecting the same made known on the day of sale, or earlier if required, by

THOMAS TAYLOR, or } *Exec'rs.*
BENJAMIN H. CANBY, }

Frederick Town, Sept. 26. tdsf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Taylor, senior, late of Loudoun county, Virginia, deceased, by hand, note, or book debt, are requested to come forward and pay off the respective sums due—and all persons having any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts to Thomas Taylor, Jun. in Frederick town, or to Benjamin H. Canby, in Leesburg, and receive the money.

THOMAS TAYLOR, } *Executors.*
BENJ. H. CANBY, }

Frederick town, Sept. 26. 3wiw

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the commons of Alexandria, on Monday the 13th of June, a BAY HORSE, about 14 or 15 hands high, shod all round, and a small lump on his wether, with a few brindle spots under his breast, and down his fore legs. Whoever will deliver the said horse to the subscriber in Alexandria, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

HENRY NICHOLSON.

September 14.

At a Court continued and held for Fairfax County, the 19th day of September, 1797.

Thomas Darne, Jun. assignee of Robert Young and Philip Richard Fendall, under the firm of Robert Young and Company, Compl't.
against
Benjamin Grayson Orr, Philip Marsteller, Philip G. Marsteller, and Lewis Marsteller, under the firm of Marsteller and Sons, and Robert Camp, Defendants. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant, Benjamin Grayson Orr not having entered his appearance, and given security agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of the order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the court house of this county. And it is further decreed and ordered, that the defendants Philip Marsteller, Philip G. Marsteller, and Lewis Marsteller, under the firm of Marsteller & Sons, and Robert Camp, do not pay, convey away, or secrete, any of the debts owing, or effects in their hands, belonging to the defendant Benjamin Grayson Orr, until the further order and decree of this court

A Copy,
(Teste)
P. WAGENER, C. F. C.

September 30 2m

POTOMAC BRIDGE.

THE Bridge on the Potomac, near the Little Falls, will be ready for use on Monday next. The following tolls are to be paid for passing:

For a Foot passenger . . .	3 cents.
For Horses or Cattle in droves .	3 cents.
For man and horse	8 cents.
For hogs or sheep in droves .	2 cents.
For waggon (and team) and other four wheeled carriages	50 cents.
For cart or other two wheeled carriages	25 cents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, TREASURER.

June 29, 1797.

☞ THE PRINTERS of the Mirror in Alexandria, Federal Gazette in Frederick-town, and of the Martinsburg and Winchester papers are requested to insert the above.

To be sold for cash,

At Public Vendue, on the 16th of October ensuing, (if not fair the next fair day) at the seat called Marmion, formerly the property of Philip Fitzhugh, Esq. in King George County, state of Virginia,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz.

About Fifty Virginia born Slaves,

A great proportion being prime young fellows, several carpenters, and one black-smith. Also, a number of plough horses and mules, and a large flock of valuable cattle and sheep.

J. HALL.

September 7. 5wep

A Great Bargain.

THE subscriber has for sale 410 acres of arable Land, lying in the county of Spotsylvania, eighteen miles from Fredericksburg. On this tract are forty or fifty acres of meadow unimproved, but may with little expence be made equal to any meadow in the county—the high lands are esteemed exceeding good for the cultivation of corn, wheat, &c. A further description of the above land is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will first view the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to John Luke, within six miles of Alexandria.

ROBERT PITT WASHINGTON.

August 29. 6wiw

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body to pass a law, for amending an act, entituled, "An Act, to reduce into one, the several acts concerning slaves, free negroes, and mulattoes," passed in 1795, by increasing the penalties therein inflicted on certain offenders, and to provide a more summary way to collect said penalties; and that if such person or persons, on conviction, do not pay down, or give security for the payment thereof in three months of the said penalties, that such offenders shall be subject to corporal pain, or imprisonment, according to the degree of his or her offence. And further, that such as in public assemblies make speeches, or other ill-conduct, which in any manner (in it effects) hath a tendency to alineate slaves from their duty, or otherwise to injure their masters, shall be considered as offenders against the said law, and that penalties and punishments may be inflicted on such, adequate to the injury that might arise from such proceedings.

September 14.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body to pass a law, forbidding that any person who is a member of any of the Abolition Societies, (as they are termed) or others, whose general conduct indicate them to be busy and active persons in alienating, by any means whatsoever, slaves from their duty, should be eligible to serve as a juror in any cause whatever, in which the right of master and slave, on the subject of emancipation, is involved, and that if any person should be summoned by the sheriff, as a juror in such case, who the party interested as master, shall suspect, and cannot otherwise ascertain to be of that party, the said person, so summoned, before he shall be permitted to serve as a juror, shall be compelled to answer the interrogatories of such interested person, or party touching the facts, on oath, from which the court, before whom such person stand, shall determine, &c.

September 14.

THE subscriber holds in fee simple several lots in Alexandria, some of which are improved—also a tract of land in the neighbourhood;—a part of either he wishes to sell. Any person wanting to purchase, may see the property, and have the terms made known by applying to

JESSE TAYLOR.

4,000 Acres of Land near Morgan town for sale.

July 15.

Advertisement.

THE subscribers heretofore by advertisement, bearing date upon the 9th May, 1797, gave public notice to the creditors of the late Peter Cassanave, that a dividend of the assets which had then come to the hands of his administrators, would be made among his creditors on the 16th day of August, 1797—but being advised that they cannot by law make such dividend in less than twelve months after the decease of the said Cassanave, and that period not yet elapsed since his death, notice is hereby given, that it is apprehended by the subscribers, that the deceased, Peter Cassanave, has not left personal estate sufficient to satisfy the debts due by him; all those therefore who have any claims or demands against the said Peter Cassanave's estate, are requested to bring in their claims, duly proved and authenticated to the subscribers on Tuesday the 12th day of October, in the year one thousand, seven hundred and ninety seven, at the house of Clement Sewall, in George-Town:—on that day and at that place the subscribers will proceed to divide among the creditors of Peter Cassanave, in the manner the law directs, the assets which have then come to their hands.

ANN CASSANAVE, Administratrix.
NICHOLAS YOUNG, Administrator.

George-town, Aug. 19. 12w9w

Go. M'Munn & Isaac Sittler,

COPPERSMITHS:

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have removed to Prince Street, three doors above Royal Street, where they have on hand as usual,

Stills of different sizes,

Wash, Tea, Hatters', and Fuller's Kettles,
Best English Brass do. of different sizes,
Counter Scales and Beams,
Copper, pewter, and tin measures,
An assortment of Tin Ware.

They have received per the ship Commerce, from Liverpool, an excellent assortment of

Strong Copper in sheets and bottoms,

suitable for any kind of copper work, the whole of which will be made in the best manner, and sold as low as can be bought of equal quality in Baltimore or Philadelphia. They will pay particular attention to all orders for any copper work.—They have thin copper suitable for spouts and gutters, which will come cheaper than lead.——The highest price given for old Lead, Pewter, and Copper.

May 13. 6mep.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE farm containing 469 acres lying in Fairfax county, about eleven miles from Alexandria, and nine from George-town and the Federal City, in a fertile neighbourhood. There are few advantages attending other farms which this has not:—the improvements are, a comfortable log dwelling, with brick and stone chimnies, kitchen, smoke-house, corn house, and a new log barn 48 feet long, with different other out houses. Also, an orchard of about 60 apple trees, one half of which bears, with a large orchard of young peach trees, together with some cherry and pear trees. About two thirds of said land is cleared and under good fence, with several acres of meadow, and a great deal more might be made at a trifling expence, equal to any in the county. It is needless to give a further description, as it is presumed any gentleman wishing to purchase will view the premises. This land will be sold on a credit not exceeding 15 years, to be paid for in annual instalments, with interest on the whole sum till paid.—A deed will be executed immediately on the purchaser giving security for the purchase money.

N. B. Said land will be shewn, and price made known, on application to Mr. John Dulin in the neighbourhood, or the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD DULIN.

September 2.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder for ready money, and immediate possession given, on Friday the 6th day of October next, at the dwelling house of Mr Thomas Lewis, in Loudoun county, near Middleburg, under a mortgage made by the said Lewis to me,

The Tract of LAND, on

which he now lives, containing by a late survey 356¼ acres. On the farm is a dwelling house 26 by 18 feet, with two stone chimneys, having a cellar under the whole, a kitchen with a covered way from the dwelling house, and other necessary out houses. There are two apple orchards of good fruit on the tract, and upwards of half the land still in wood—the residue is laid off in convenient fields, under good inclosures, and plenty of water in each.—Some good meadow may be made on it. Also, Nine Slaves, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls.

LEVEN POWELL.

August 29. tdf

A YOUNG MAN bred up in the commercial line, well acquainted with the French and Spanish languages, and who can bring the best recommendations, wishes to be employed in a merchant's counting house, or a public office—he would also engage as supercargo to any port. A few lines directed to P. A. B. and left with the printers of this paper will be attended to.

September 19.

CHARLES JONES,

COACH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to acquaint his friends and former customers, that he has again commenced business at WEST END, Duke Street, where he purposes to carry on the COACH-MAKING in all its various branches.

He hopes from his general knowledge, long experience in Europe and America, and a desire to give perfect satisfaction to all who please to favor him with their commands, to merit a continuance of that encouragement he has hitherto so amply experienced.

He has now in forwardness several NEW COACHES, CHAIRS, &c. &c. of different kinds, which he can have finished at a very short notice, agreeably to the Purchaser's fancy, having a number of steady workmen in the different Branches, and all kinds of materials for carrying on his business *Extensively*.

As he has engaged a PAINTER of the *First Eminence*, and erected suitable work shops, he is enabled to finish his work equal to any on the Continent.

CARRIAGES of all Descriptions taken in Exchange; for which a generous price will be allowed.

June, 10. tf.

I HAVE FOR SALE

A two story House and Lot,

lying on Prince Street.—The lot is 20 feet 10 inches in front, and 100 feet back, and the house that stands on it is 18 by 14 feet, with three fire places. Any person wanting to purchase the said house and lot, may know the terms by applying to

GEORGE HOOKS,

living near the premises.

September 28. 3t

FOR SALE,

THE lease of the valuable premises whereon I now live, being a part of Brisloe's tract, lying in the county of Prince William, about twenty miles from Dumfries, and thirty six from Alexandria and George town. The tenament in good order, the title for fifty years yet to come indisputable, the rent low, and a sufficient support of wood land for the term; the shifts from three to four years sufficient for the culture of six or eight hands. For terms apply on the premises.

SAMUEL WATSON.

September 5. tdf

VIRGINIA.

In the High Court of Chancery.

Between
William Bird and Catharine his wife, pltfs.
and
William Herbert and Charles Little, executors of John Carlile, who was both a surviving partner, and principal acting executor of John Dolton, defts.

IN this cause the court this 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, not being able to form any satisfactory decree upon the report of the commissioners, pursuant to the order of the eighth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, doth revoke the said order, and refer the accounts between the parties to one of the commissioners of this court.

A Copy,
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.

RICHMOND, Sept. 6th, 1797.

THE parties concerned are desired to take notice, that I have appointed the twenty fourth day of November next for commencing the examination above directed, on which day their attendance is requested at my office in this city with their accounts and vouchers ready for examination.

A. DUNSCOMB, M. C.

September 16.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body for a removal of the District Court, now held in the town of Dumfries, in the county of Prince William, to the town of Centerville, in the county of Loudoun.

August 22. 3m1w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late partnership of DARLING & EARP, by bond, bill, or open account, are desired to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given. Those that do not pay off on or before the first of October, their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney, and suits will commence against all those that do not comply with the above, without respect to persons.

GEORGE DARLING,
CALEB EARP.

August 26. 3w1aw

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
ELLIS PRICE
AND
HENRY GIRD, Jun.